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At Notre Dame Saturday

Nixon May Attend Pompidou Service

By Elias Antar

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—A simple burial in a country village and a solemn state memorial service in Notre Dame Cathedral were arranged today for President Georges Pompidou. The 62-year-old French leader who died last night after a long and painful illness, had indicated the type of funeral he desired in a note written 20 months ago.

In Washington, sources in the office of Vice-President Ford said it was "highly likely" that President Nixon will attend the state memorial service, which will be held Saturday.

President Pompidou wrote in a note entrusted to an aide at the Elysee Palace: "I want to be buried at Orléans. I do not wish any flowers or any funeral wreaths or any monument over the tomb, of course. A simple headstone with my name and the dates of my birth and my death."

A mass will be celebrated in Paris at the St.-Louis-en-Tile Church. It will be sung in Gregorian.

The note was dated August, 1972.

Orléans is a village of 260 inhabitants 35 miles southwest of Paris. The President had a country home there. The burial is a trip home by way of Bernadette.

An obituary and a report on world leaders' tributes and condolences are on Page 5.

will be tomorrow. The St.-Louis-en-Tile Church is on the Seine River's island of Ile St.-Louis, where he maintained his private apartment. He died in the apartment.

Prime Minister Pierre Messmer went to see Alain Poirer, president of the Senate, immediately after a cabinet meeting today. Under the French Constitution, Mr. Poirer becomes interim president until a new chief of state is elected. The presidential election is to be held at least 20 and less than 25 days from now.

The 62-year-old Pompidou had not moved into the Elysee Palace until after the funeral, out of respect for the Pompidou family.

The President's death has dramatically worsened a flood of problems besetting France—from inflation to nagging disputes with the United States and France's Common Market partners.

Now France is about to be plunged into the uncertainties of a political campaign to choose a successor.

The Communists and Socialists will make a strong bid to wrest control from the Gaullists, who have been in power for almost 16 years. The Gaullists themselves are divided.

Among the leading potential candidates are former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Socialist party Secretary-General, François Mitterrand.

Since his New Year's Day speech, Mr. Pompidou had been warning the French of difficult times ahead. He had cited worries about the unity of the country, about relations with France's European neighbors and about the nation's wider role in the world.

The worldwide increase in oil prices late last year slowed the French economy and sharpened the bite of inflation, increasing the cost of everything from meat to motor cars.

Industrial protests in recent weeks spread to white-collar workers in banks and other economic sectors.

A cabinet announcement said that the funeral mass tomorrow on the Ile St.-Louis would be of a private nature, attended by members of the family, government and friends.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Somehow fuel oil got into the water system and we have to wash out all the water lines and the boilers before we can raise steam again."

The QE 2 sailed from New York on what was billed as a "football cruise" to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. About half the passengers were members of senior citizens' groups. The remaining passengers included American football personalities who gave talks about the gridiron and showed game films.

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SOMBER MOOD—French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer leaving a cabinet meeting yesterday on his way to meet Alain Poirer, the interim President, at the Senate.

Slow to Supply Arms

Sadat: Russia Opposed War

CAIRO, April 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt went to war last October despite Soviet opposition to his plan to seek a military solution of the Middle East crisis.

Addressing students at Alexandria University, Mr. Sadat said that the United States had ordered 15,000 Soviet military personnel to leave Egypt.

Referring to four visits to the Soviet Union since he became president in 1970, Mr. Sadat said, "I always argued with Soviet leaders that the Middle East problem could only be solved by military action."

"But the Soviet way of thinking was always against military action," he said.

Mr. Sadat said that only in April, 1973, did the Soviet Union start sending some of the weapons it had promised to deliver several times previously.

But the Soviet Union, he said, "continued to insist that military action should not be considered and that we should await a peaceful solution."

Mr. Sadat, speaking confidently to occasional bursts of applause from his student audience, said that the two summit meetings between President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev had led to the Middle East question being put on ice.

"Dead Body" The Russians wanted a peaceful solution, while the Americans thought that Egypt and the Arabs were a dead body that could not move and had no value," he said.

"Hence the importance of our decision to fight—a decision that was 100 percent Egyptian."

"Their computer calculations showed Egypt would be easy to act, because it would be doomed to destruction. But there is always something that escapes computers."

"As was shown in Vietnam, there is a people's will and a people's struggle."

"I will always remain proud not only because the decision to fight united the Arab world but also because it was a 100 percent Egyptian decision."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Linked to GOP Convention Plan

California Lt. Gov. Is Indicted For Perjury in Probe of ITT

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, a Republican, was indicted by a Watergate grand jury here today on three counts of lying to the Senate Judiciary Committee during 1972 hearings on an anti-trust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The grand jury had been investigating published charges that an out-of-court settlement of a federal suit aimed at blocking the billion-dollar merger of the giant conglomerate and the Hartford Insurance Co. was linked to an ITT subsidiary's pledge of \$400,000 to underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention in San Diego. These published charges also said that top Republican officials, including former Attorney General John Mitchell, were involved in the agreement.

Specifically, the indictment said that Mr. Reinecke had when he told the committee:

• He had no way of knowing whether Mr. Mitchell knew of the convention pledge before Mr. Reinecke discussed it with him on Sept. 17, 1971.

• The only time he had discussed the convention pledge came after the ITT case was settled.

• The plan to attract the convention to San Diego was not known until April 1972, when, in fact, the money offer had been made months before.

Mr. Reinecke was a key supporter of the move to get the convention to San Diego. Republican officials later switched the site to Miami.

After the indictment was read today, Federal Judge George A. Hart ordered special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski to appear before him to explain how the charges were apparently leaked to Rep. Jerome Waldie, D., Calif.

Judge Hart angrily told the court that a Waldie aide had asked for a copy of the indictment 22 minutes before it was officially presented.

This is "an obvious and outrageous violation of criminal rules" relating to grand jury secrecy, he told Joseph Connolly, a member of the special prosecutor's staff.

"I want you to have Mr. Jaworski in this courtroom at 3 p.m."

Rep. Waldie is a contender for the Democratic nomination for governor of California and Mr. Reinecke is considered to be the leading contender on the Republican side.

A spokesman for Rep. Waldie later explained, "We heard a rumor there would be an indictment handed down. So we sent an intern down as we have done in the past. The difference was he went to the judge's office instead of the court as he had done in the past."

In Sacramento today, Mr. Reinecke told newsmen: "I am innocent. I will plead not guilty."

He added that he wants his trial to be held before the June 4 California primary.

After IRS, Congress Reports

Nixon Agrees to Pay \$450,000 Back Taxes

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that President Nixon owes back taxes for his years in the White House and the President will pay more than \$450,000, the White House said tonight.

The surprise announcement came a few hours after the professional staff of a prestigious joint congressional committee reported that Mr. Nixon owes at least \$476,431 in taxes and interest for the years 1969 through 1972.

The White House said that the IRS put Mr. Nixon's tax liability at \$432,787.18 plus interest. Administration officials said that although the President could have contested the finding, he chose to pay the full amount plus interest—a total that they estimated might amount to \$485,000.

The Senate-Roosevelt Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation voted 9 to 1 today to release its staff report without comment pending further study.

The report, which follows five months of investigation by a staff of tax specialists, emphasized that the joint committee was taking no position as to whether there was or whether there was not fraud or negligence involved in any aspect of the President's tax returns for the years involved, on the part of either Mr. Nixon or his personal representatives.

Impeachment Issue The staff said that it felt it would be "inappropriate" for them to consider the question of possible fraud since the House Judiciary Committee was weighing grounds for possible impeachment of the President.

"While the committee staff report had no legal force, so far as making the President pay back taxes is concerned—this being a matter for the IRS to undertake—it greatly increased pressure on Mr. Nixon to honor his previously stated pledge to pay whatever tax liability the committee found that he owed."

An administration source said that although the IRS had informed Mr. Nixon that \$148,000 of the total claimed tax indebtedness was for 1969 and need not be paid because the statute of limitations for that year had expired, the President would pay the full amount.

"He's doing this because he said he would do it," said the source.

The IRS and the staff of the joint congressional committee were said to be in agreement on virtually every challenged item.

Improvements at Estates The source said that the IRS charged to Mr. Nixon as income the large amount of money the government spent—largely in the name of security—as improvements to the President's estates.

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Miss Hearst Says in Tape She Will Stay With SLA

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—Patricia Hearst said in a taped message today that "I have chosen to stay and fight" with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

The tape was played on radio station KSAN and a Hearst family spokesman said, "That's definitely Patty's voice, no question about it." Her mother also confirmed that the voice was her daughter's.

Miss Hearst said that the SLA, which kidnapped her two months ago, had given her the choice of leaving and rejoining her family, or of staying with the SLA.

Referring to herself as a "revolutionary," Miss Hearst said, "I've changed. I've become conscious and can never go back to the life I lived before."

The tape was delivered to KSAN today along with a color photograph of Miss Hearst, showing her holding a gun in front of a flag bearing the seven-headed cobra emblem of the SLA.

On the same tape, the voice of a male identifying himself as SLA General Field Marshall Chung said, "The prisoner is now a comrade and has been accepted by the SLA." He said, "She is armed and well capable of taking care of herself" and free to leave at any time.

Miss Hearst accused her father, newspaper publisher Randolph A. Hearst, of being a liar and said, "You said you are concerned with my life and the lives and interests of all oppressed people... but you are a liar in both areas, and as a member of the ruling class, I know your interests and mom's are never the interests of the people."

"There is no victory in half-assed attempts at revolution," she added.

Patricia Hearst

UPI

Envoy to Saigon Urged U.S. Withhold Data From Kennedy

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—The U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Graham Martin, advised the State Department last month to deny Sen. Edward Kennedy an "honest and detailed" answer to inquiries about American policy in Indochina, according to a confidential cable made public yesterday.

In making public the March 21 cable on the floor of the Senate, Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., described it as an "outrage" to every member of Congress.

At the same time, he accused Mr. Martin of "unwarranted interference" in the work of General Accounting Office investigators looking into foreign-aid expenditures in South Vietnam on behalf of Congress.

The Martin cable was released as a controversy continued between the State Department and Congress over the extent and purpose of continued American aid in Indochina.

On March 13, Sen. Kennedy asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for "comprehensive comment" on nine questions relating to U.S. objectives and spending programs in Southeast Asia.

On March 26, Mr. Kissinger supplied detailed answers to the questions. His letter to Sen. Kennedy asserted that Mr. Martin believed that the U.S. government "must continue to provide the best answers to the concerned questions many Americans have about our Indochina policy."

"Height of Folly" Mr. Martin's March 21 cable, however, said:

"I think it would be the height of folly to permit Kennedy, whose staff will spearhead the effort (to reduce economic and military aid), the tactical advantage of an honest and detailed answer to the questions of substance raised in his letter."

He added that the questions were "cleverly drawn to thoroughly mix up apples and oranges. Any substantive answer would permit another calculated campaign of distortion that would preempt the attention the presentation of the administration's case should receive."

Mr. Martin urged that Sen. Kennedy's requests be brushed aside with a "short, routine reply from the assistant of state for congressional affairs."

His message reached the authority of Sen. Kennedy's Senate Ref-ugees subcommittee to conduct such an investigation.

The 61-year-old envoy, who assumed his post last summer, has a reputation as a tough career diplomat. In Saigon, he has strongly supported the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. He also has drawn a curtain of secrecy around the work of the official American mission.

A State Department spokesman said that there was "no reason to doubt" that Sen. Kennedy had obtained an "authentic copy" of the Martin cable. The State Department was described as in "somewhat of a dither" over how the message reached the authority of Sen. Kennedy but, one official observed, "somebody is obviously out to knife Graham Martin."

Sen. Mansfield, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, said untapped offshore reserves may make China a "great oil exporting power" in the years ahead.

He said trade between China and the United States has jumped from nothing to \$750 million in the last two years and may well reach \$1 billion this year.

Mansfield Asks 'Most-Favored' Status for China

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, calling on Congress to follow President Nixon's initiative in opening relations with Peking, said yesterday that he will introduce legislation shortly to grant China "most favored nation" trade status.

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North Vietnamese Overrun Combat Base Near Kontum

By Philip McCombs

SAIGON, April 3 (AP)—Forward Combat Base Number Five in the mountains northeast of Kontum and several nearby positions were overrun by North Vietnamese Army troops yesterday, military officials here said.

Reporters had been visiting the base by helicopter for the past several weeks, interviewing government troops there, and viewing a supply road nearby being built by the North Vietnamese Army.

According to officials, Combat Base Number Five received 700 rounds of artillery fire yesterday and then was overrun. Two hundred government troops were killed or listed as missing following the attack, officials said. Their battalion commander, Capt. Nguyen Thanh, was killed.

When a reporter visited Capt.

Thanh last week, the officer was visibly nervous because North Vietnamese forces had recently wiped out two government battalions in the nearby mountains. The 280th Regional Force Battalion, which Capt. Thanh commanded, makes the third. A government battalion has roughly 350 men.

"I've got to stay here 30 days," said Capt. Thanh at that time, "and I've been here a week."

It was not a pleasant place to be. The troops had dug bunkers in the hilltop, but their position seemed small against the vast sweep of the jungle mountains around it.

There seemed little doubt that the mountains were almost completely controlled by the North Vietnamese Army despite government efforts.

The reporter was landed by helicopter. The helicopter immediately took off and circled high while the reporter interviewed Capt. Thanh and other soldiers.

During an interview, Capt. Thanh repeatedly emphasized that his job was to gather intelligence on North Vietnamese Army movements on their new road, which could be seen as a thin red line winding on the hillsides down in the jungle valley.

When his men saw movement on the road, they were to call in artillery fire. Except for trying to plant mines on the road from time to time, their job was not to fight.

The tactic of trying to control an area from essentially static positions with the use of heavy artillery fire is designed to save casualties that might be high in face-to-face infantry confrontations. But its disadvantage is that it leaves the countryside—and the initiative—to the enemy.

A week ago, Capt. Thanh was a jittery man waiting to be attacked. Yesterday he was attacked, and he died along with much of the rest of his battalion. Kontum Province Chief Mai Xuan Hau, reached by telephone today, said, "I was talking with him (Capt. Thanh) during the battle and suddenly I lost contact. The radio operator came on and told me that the captain was killed by the shelling."

A short time after that, all radio contact with Combat Base Number Five was lost.

Fighting Around Oudong
PHNOM PENH, April 3 (AP)—Sharp fighting erupted at two points around insurgent-held Oudong, the military command reported today.

The command said that heavy fighting was reported at a government beachhead in Kompong Luong, three miles east of Oudong. Oudong is 23 miles north of Phnom Penh.



HAPPY RETURN—Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphannouvong raising his arms in a jubilant salute to welcoming yesterday after arriving at Vientiane airport.

Princes of Laos Will Present Coalition to King Tomorrow

By James M. Markham

VIENTIANE, April 3 (NYT)—After meeting with his half-brother, Prince Souphannouvong—the Pathet Lao leader, whom he had not seen for a decade—Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma announced today that a coalition government would be presented to King Savang Vatthana Friday.

The two half-brothers, who have been focal points of Laos' divided political spectrum for years, discussed details of the new government this afternoon at the premier's residence. Prince Souphannouvong arrived in Vientiane aboard a North Vietnamese-leased turboprop from Hanoi. It was his first visit in 11 years. The Pathet Lao chief was given a warm embrace by his older half-brother.

Moved by Reception
Visibly moved by his reception, Prince Souphannouvong, 62, momentarily failed to recognize his own sister, Princess Ouh—whom he had also not seen for a decade—and then grasped her tightly.

Prince Souvanna, 72, then escorted his visitor through the politically heterogeneous diplomatic corps—including U.S. Ambassador Charles Whitehouse—while a crowd of about 2,000 people cheered wildly.

Inside the airport's crammed departure lounge, Prince Souphannouvong brought even louder cheers when he declared: "I have come here today to Vientiane to

Warns of Obstacles

After his brief address at the airport, in which he warned of many "obstacles" ahead, Prince Souphannouvong was driven to a villa near the U.S. Embassy.

Friday, the two princes will confer with King Savang Vatthana in the royal capital of Luang Prabang, when the new government is presented.

Friday afternoon, according to the premier, the cabinet and the National Political Council will be formally presented to the king, marking the official beginning of Laos' third coalition government.

Sadat Assails Russia, Says It Opposed War

Asserts Deliveries Of Arms Were Slow

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian decision, made against the will of the two superpowers."

Mr. Sadat took his audience step by step through developments in Soviet-Egyptian relations since 1971, criticizing Soviet reluctance to give Egypt the arms it deemed it needed.

But he stopped short of outright attack, adding at one point, "I do not want to harm my relations with anybody."

The Egyptians, he said, will continue to extend naval facilities to Soviet warships, having renewed a five-year agreement concluded between the two countries in 1968.

Egypt's Future

Mr. Sadat read out to the students parts of a working paper outlining Egypt's future strategy, which, he said, he will submit to a joint conference of the People's Council (parliament) and the Arab Socialist Union's central committee.

In this paper Mr. Sadat emphasized the continuity of the July 1952, revolution, although, he said, its "negative points" will be corrected.

Mr. Sadat denied that his government was launching a de-Nasserization campaign, emphasizing that he was the partner of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in all his decisions.

His campaign for insuring the supremacy of law and allowing greater political and economic freedoms will continue, Mr. Sadat said, although socialism will remain the nation's system.

Mr. Sadat spoke for two hours and a half. The ceremony was addressed by Sudanese President Gaafar el-Numeiri, who emphasized the "unity of destiny" of Egypt and the Sudan.

Nixon May Go To Paris Rite

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment ministers and close members of the presidential staff.

Private burial services, attended only by the family, will be held in the afternoon at Orville.

The Saturday mass at Notre Dame will be witnessed by members of the government, parliament, other high state officials and foreign delegations. Saturday will be observed as a day of national mourning, with schools and government offices closed. No public entertainment will be offered on Saturday.

Mr. Messner and a number of other high government officials and friends went to the Pompidou apartment this morning to pay their final respects.

The National Assembly met to conduct routine business. Parties and possible presidential candidates refrained from political statements out of respect for the dead President.

A one-sentence medical bulletin announced last night that Mr. Pompidou had died at 9 p.m. but no cause of death was given. Elysee Palace sources said there probably would be no other medical bulletin. They described the disease afflicting the President as a form of cancer affecting the bone marrow, causing gastric and digestive disorders and hemorrhaging.

The sources said that Mr. Pompidou was not only told about the seriousness of his illness but of its character in its final phase. Mr. Pompidou was told by his physicians that a patient can remain lucid yet be aware that he has only a few days to live.

Chapin Repeats Perjury Denial as Trial Nears End

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Dwight L. Chapin, denying anew that he lied to a federal grand jury, told his perjury trial today, "I had no reason to withhold any answers."

Mr. Chapin, the last of three defense witnesses, testified, however, that he tried to keep from the grand jury the fact that H. R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, had approved the activities of political saboteur Donald Segretti.

Mr. Chapin, 38, is a former appointments secretary to President Nixon. He is charged in three counts with making false statements when he testified last April before the grand jury.

A fourth count—that he lied in saying he didn't know how much Segretti was paid—was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell after the prosecution rested its case.

Judge Gesell said that closing arguments would be made tomorrow and that the case can go to the jury by noon.

Anne's Guard Released
LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Inspector James Beaton, the royal bodyguard wounded during a gunman's attempt to kidnap Princess Anne near Buckingham Palace March 20, was released from a hospital yesterday. Of the four men wounded in the fray, he was the last to be discharged.

Dayan Also Under Fire

Mrs. Meir Faces Debate on War

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 3 (NYT)—The initial findings of the judicial commission investigating the Yom Kippur war were attacked from both the left and right today as too severe on the military command and overly lenient toward the political leadership.

Calls on the government to resign came from dovish elements within the ruling Labor party, the rightist opposition and the editorial columns of the leading afternoon newspapers.

The commission's initial report, issued last night after some four months of testimony, assigned the primary blame for Israel's unpreparedness on the eve of the war to the military command. It exonerated the political leadership, specifically Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. In response to the report, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces, resigned immediately.

Instead of quelling criticism of the government's handling of the war, however, the commission's report appeared to fuel it. Leading figures from both major political parties assailed the report as a whitewash and argued that the government leaders, especially Gen. Dayan, must share responsibility for the prewar blunders.

Debates Coming

A major debate on political responsibility for the war is expected both within the ruling Labor party and in the Israeli parliament, which has scheduled a special session on the report for next week. As a sign of the seriousness the government attaches to the pending debate, Pinhas Sapir, the powerful finance minister, today canceled a scheduled fund-raising trip to the United States in order to be present for the party discussions.

The main focus of the debate within the party will be the role of Defense Minister Dayan. Although he was cleared in the commission report of any direct responsibility, his opponents within the party are continuing to insist that he accept parliamentary responsibility for the errors committed on the eve of the war and resign.

Such an outcome seems unlikely at this point, but in the current highly charged political atmosphere here, anything is possible.

Public Opinion

Much will depend on whether the Israeli public accepts the commission's findings and particularly its clearing of Gen. Dayan and Mrs. Meir. Plans were announced today for a number of public demonstrations in protest against the report, but it remains to be seen whether they will gain sufficient momentum to influence next week's parliamentary debate.

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Gen. Yitzhak Rabin

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Nixon Agrees to \$450,000 Bill In Back Taxes for 1969-72

(Continued from Page 1)

ed that the President's deduction of \$482,018 for his gift to the federal archives of his vice-presidential papers "should not... be allowed" because it was made after the July 25, 1969, deadline Congress set for such write-offs.

The report also found that the President and his wife should have reported a capital gain of \$117,838 on the sale in 1970 of excess acreage at their San Clemente estate, and another capital gain in 1969 of \$151,848 on the sale of their New York City apartment.

Other conclusions reported by the committee staff were:

• The President's deduction of \$91,452 for depreciation of the Western White House at San Clemente and certain furniture bought for it were "not proper business expenses" and should not be allowed.

• Mr. Nixon should declare as income \$82,298 in improvements to his California and Key Biscayne, Fla., estates. The staff said these improvements were "undertaken primarily for the President's personal benefit."

• Mr. Nixon should report \$11,617 in capital gains on the sale of Cape Florida development lots in 1972—a gain that had been reported by his daughter, Mrs. Edward Cox, who claimed 40 percent of that transaction. The staff report recommended that Mrs. Cox should file amended returns to correct her own obligations and should report interest that her father paid her on a loan to buy the property.

• The President should declare as income the value of flights in government aircraft taken by his family and friends "when there was no business purpose" in providing the transportation. The report said that amounted to \$37,015 for the four-year period.

The staff also said the President was entitled to \$1,007 in additional sales-tax deductions and \$10 in gasoline tax deductions in 1972. It said, however, that he should not have been entitled to a \$149 gas tax deduction from 1969 through 1971.

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark.,

director of military intelligence. He succeeds the outgoing director, Gen. Eliahu Zeira, who was singled out in the report for "grave failures" in interpreting intelligence information on the eve of the war. His principal deputy was also replaced.

Following Gen. Elazar's resignation, Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, the head of the general staff branch, was appointed acting chief of staff. He is regarded as a leading candidate to succeed Gen. Elazar, along with Gen. Mordechai Gur, the commander of the northern front, who served until December as military attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Second Report

The five-man judicial commission, which is headed by Justice Shimon Agranat, President of the Supreme Court, is scheduled to hear additional testimony on the general state of the army's preparedness and the conduct of the war in its early stages. A second report on these matters is expected, but government sources said today that it will be mostly technical and will lack the political impact of the interim findings released last night.

vice-chairman of the joint committee, said that the report was being released to head off leaks. He emphasized that the panel had not passed on the report's merits.

The report stemmed from the President's request in December that the committee look into his tax returns after controversy arose over reports of the amount of taxes the President paid on an income of more than \$1 million for 1969-72. The President paid \$78,651 in federal income taxes during that period and no state or local income taxes. For the years 1970-71-72, the President paid \$5,969 on a total income of \$794,104, which amounts to income tax of three-fourths of 1 percent.

The report recommended no interest for 1969 since the statute of limitations already has run out on that year, but it said that if the President chose to pay the interest voluntarily, the amount would be an additional \$40,732.

The report said, "The staff, in any case, believes it should be emphasized that this is a report only. It is not a demand for payment of taxes. Any tax payment is a matter for consideration by the taxpayer and the Internal Revenue Service."

The committee met in executive session this morning to consider the report and whether to release it immediately or wait until the President's tax lawyers had presented arguments supporting his tax reductions as proper. However, the panel, whose members include six Democrats and four Republicans, voted to make the book-length document public, with only Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., voting "no."

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Spain Jails 4 Basques For Terrorist Activity

BURGOS, Spain, April 3 (UPI)—In an incident-marred trial here a military court today sentenced four Basque separatists to prison terms, ranging from six to 15 years for terrorist activities.

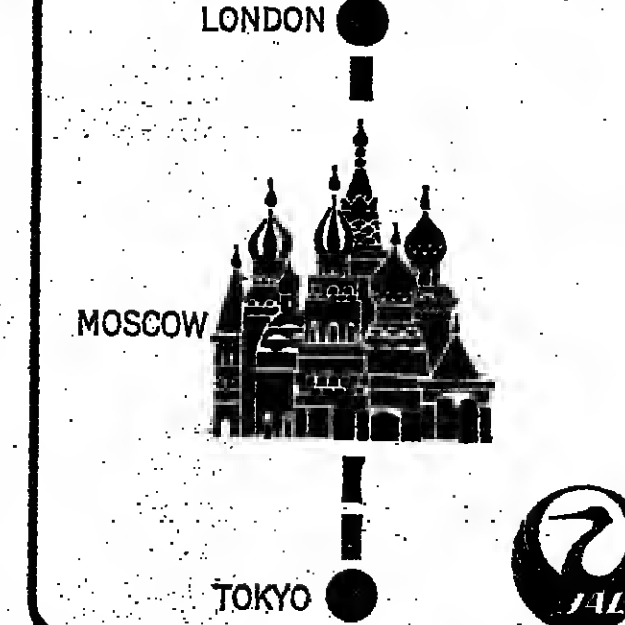
The news agency Cifra reported that a defendant grabbed the court president's bell and smashed it against the wall. "The other defendants joined him in the riot," Cifra added. "Once the tumult was quelled, the president ruled that proceedings continue behind closed doors."

Condition of President Of Austria Worsens

VIENNA, April 3 (AP)—The condition of the hospitalized Austrian President, Franz Jonas, 74, has deteriorated slightly, the presidential office announced today. It added that Mr. Jonas's doctors diagnosed his condition as "generally organic weakness."

The cause of the illness has not been announced, but it was described as grave.

MONDAY TIMESAVER TO TOKYO.



When you fly First Class with Pan Am you can eat in a proper dining room.

It seemed strange to us that most airlines offer more or less the same First Class service. They all pamper you, give you free drinks, show you movies, and give you your baggage first. We do all that as well—but we thought we should do a bit more than the other airlines, so that you'll want to fly First Class with us the next time... and the next.

So we built the only dining room in the sky—upstairs in our 747s. Real table-clothed, flowered, knife and fork laid tables. Champagne cooled in silver buckets. Succulent beef carved in front of you

as you like it. And anything at all you want off the menu.

In fact, it's all exactly what you'd expect to find in a top restaurant. And like top restaurants you'll have to book a table beforehand.

So why not go out this evening, watch a movie, go to a restaurant—and land in the States at the end of it.

If you'd like to reserve a table in the only First Class restaurant in the sky, please tell your travel agent when you book your ticket.

*LATA requirement of a nominal charge on our entertainment flights.

The world's most experienced airline **PAN AM**

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Troop Revolt Said to Subside, Students' Doesn't, in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, April 3 (UPI).—About 2,000 university students again boycotted classes today to back their demands for government action against famine in the country. Government spokesmen said, meanwhile, that rebellious paratroops at an air force base have returned to their barracks. The students at Haile Selassie University stayed away from classes for the second day urging that the emperor, for whom the university is named, declare a state of emergency over the famine in southern Ethiopia.

They ended a similar walkout just over a week ago after wringing concessions from the new government of Premier Endelatchew Makonnen, a regime installed after the overthrow of the country's armed forces staged a peaceful revolt against the old government.

A statement by the striking

students said that "thousands of men, women and children are still starving to death in remote villages" because of Ethiopia's severe drought. They demanded a state of emergency to help relieve the situation.

Small Demonstrations

Two small demonstrations were staged by boycotting students, but police spokesmen said there were no conflicts. However, a university official said that "the situation is so volatile that it would take only one small incident to start a lot of trouble."

Today, a government spokesman said that paratroops who for 10 days had surrounded Debre Zeit, the country's main air force base 30 miles south of the capital, had returned to barracks.

He said that they had ringed the base after unrest among dissident air force officers there. Meanwhile, a band of Eritrean guerrillas and five North Americans—three Americans and two Canadians—they have held prisoner for nine days, watched by army units and followed by two delegations of tribal elders trying to win the captives' freedom.

'Slowly, Slowly'

Edward Butchall, a San Francisco oil executive who has been trying to get them released, said, "We are now very hopeful, but the guerrillas are not rushing things. Slowly, slowly is the password here."

Police sources said they hoped the men would be released within two days.

The five men were captured by a roving guerrilla band after the helicopter in which they were traveling was forced down near the Red Sea port of Massawa in a storm.

When arrested, McIntosh was found to have in his briefcase three documents which, if they were to "fall into the wrong hands, the front, built up painstakingly by considerable effort could be demolished at a stroke and it would be necessary for a great deal of time and money to be expended to build it up again," the judgment said.

It said that McIntosh denied that he planned to sell the information overseas, but added that he believed McIntosh would have eventually sold it to "sources hostile to Rhodesia."

Rhodesia Jails Banker 5 Years As Economic Spy

SALISBURY, April 3 (UPI).—A bank official was sentenced today to five years imprisonment for economic espionage and court spokesmen said he had information that could have been extremely damaging to Rhodesia's economy.

The trial of Kenneth James McIntosh, 35, was held behind closed doors, but most of the judgment reached against him was later released to the press.

It said that the economic-espionage charges arose out of a police investigation into allegations that McIntosh illegally "exported" large sums of Rhodesian dollars for his own use.

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GOODWILL VISIT—Soviet ensign Valentina Tereshkova inspecting a mini-helicopter, put together in his spare time by Gen. Rulanda Galardi, the Peruvian Air Minister, at the Aviation School near Lima.

Belgrade Assails U.S. Role In War Games Near Trieste

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, April 3 (UPI).—The Yugoslav government has protested American participation in the current NATO maneuvers near the Adriatic port city of Trieste, charging that the U.S. appearance is a sign of support for Italy in its present border dispute with Yugoslavia.

A formal protest, delivered to U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Tonon Monday, was followed last night with public charges that the maneuvers were "an act of provocation" aiming to "further increase pressure on Yugoslavia."

The five-day exercises, in which elements of the Sixth Fleet are participating, began Monday west of Trieste in an area south of the Tagliamento River. Only U.S. and Italian forces are engaged in the exercise, which continued today.

The U.S. Embassy here issued a statement today saying: "The 'Dark Image 74' exercise, as well as the call of U.S. units in Trieste, was scheduled many months in advance. Similar NATO amphibious exercises have been conducted in past years in this same area. It is in no way connected with the current Italian-Yugoslav dispute regarding Trieste."

The Rome-Belgrade dispute flared up early last month after the Italian government formally renewed its claim on about 200 square miles of Yugoslav territory along the disputed border south-east of Trieste. The Italian claim was prompted by the appearance of welcoming signs on the Yugoslav side of the border.

Italy has never formally acknowledged the border which was

settled by the 1954 London Memorandum, which gave Yugoslavia administrative responsibility over the so-called Zone B of the Free Area of Trieste. Zone A, embracing Trieste and its immediate hinterlands, was assigned to Italy.

Since 1954 both sides have regarded the border as a de facto frontier. In spite of difficulties over the exchange of population in the areas that changed hands in 1954, relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have improved steadily. Italy is Yugoslavia's second largest trading partner, after West Germany.

Italy's formal renewal of claims on Zone B has led to a sharp deterioration of relations. The current American-Italian military maneuvers near Trieste are interpreted here as a sign that Washington is siding with Italy.

A sharply worded commentary by Radio Belgrade yesterday night said that leading Yugoslav circles regard the maneuvers as the "greatest provocation."

It added that for three years were Vernon Jones of Mobile, Ala.; James Morrison of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Reginald Waxter of Kansas City, Kan.; and William Beverly of Roxbury, Mass. All had pleaded innocent to mobbing and rioting charges.

Robert Quinn, of Williamsville, N.Y., the only white man accused, was sentenced to 30 months. He pleaded guilty. Floyd Wingate of Pensacola, Fla., was admonished and released and Aurelius Madison, of Mobile, Ala., was found innocent. The rampage took place on Oct. 13.

The men will serve their sentences in Britain, court officials said. All seven men are serving with the U.S. submarine depot ship, Canopus, at Holy Loch.

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Abuses of Britain's Abortion Law Cited

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters).—An official inquiry committee today urged tough action to curb abuses of Britain's liberal abortion laws.

The committee, headed by Britain's first woman High Court judge, Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, said that abortion agencies should be banned from advertising abroad.

Foreign women, mostly Europeans, account for a third of the abortions in Britain. If this rate continued, the government should consider legislation to check the traffic, the report said.

But the committee said that it expected a falling-off in abortions for foreign women as other countries liberalize their abortion laws.

Abortions in England and Wales have risen from 26,000 in 1968, when the new law took effect, to 168,000 last year. But today's report showed that private, fee-charging clinics, rather than the free National Health Service, are handling most of the increased demand.

In 1968, the National Health Service handled 61 percent of abortions, but this fell to 35 percent in 1972. Almost all abortions for foreign women are performed in private clinics.

The committee was set up in 1971 amid heated charges that the new law had created "abortion on demand."

One of the main recommendations of its three-volume report was that referral agencies which provide medical examinations and charge a fee for arranging abortions should be licensed. Agencies which provide advice but no medical consultation should not be allowed to charge fees, the report urged.

The penalty for illegal abortions should be raised from £100 (£240) "a paltry sum to those practitioners who make large amounts out of abortion"—12 months or a fine of £1,000, or both, the report said.

The committee hopes these moves will end the "taxi tour" business in which cab drivers pick up pregnant foreign girls as they arrive at airports and rail stations and take them—usually for an exorbitant fee—to private and sometimes poorly operated abortion clinics.

Arguing in favor of the one-day abortion, where a vacuum syringe is used to evacuate the womb, the report warns that this should not be performed after the 12th week of pregnancy. Only registered doctors should perform this type of abortion, it said.

Although agreeing that abuses and failures have arisen from the abortion law—especially the social inequalities resulting from the predominance of the private sector—the committee basically supported the law and rejected radical change.

But it urged a major program of public education in contraception, through schools, colleges and universities. The report noted a rise in the number of abortions performed on girls under 16—from 978 in 1968 to 2,434 in 1971.

Second Generation

U.S. technicians and scientists are working on what they call a second generation of night-vision equipment. They are concentrating on night sights for two major anti-tank devices, the Tow and the Dragon, which require visual aiming.

The Army's night vision laboratory at Fort Belvoir, Va., has been testing new night goggles for tank drivers, patrolling infantrymen and others with after-dark missions in combat areas.

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Russia Gives Some Details Of Farm Plan

'Nonblack Soil Zone' Is to Be Upgraded

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 3 (UPI).—The Soviet government today revealed some details of an ambitious agricultural plan to upgrade the agricultural lands in the "non-black soil zone" of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, revealed last month that during the 1976-80 five-year plan, the government would invest 35 billion rubles of capital resources (about \$45 billion) to reclaim and improve these lands.

The detailed announcement of the plan said that 120 million tons of fertilizers, 380,000 tractors, 84,000 combines and 250,000 trucks will also be devoted to this mammoth effort to intensify production of virtually all major crops and livestock.

Mr. Brezhnev originally announced that these resources would be concentrated "in the middle of the country," which was taken to mean Eastern European Russia and western Siberia. But today's announcement indicates that the plan will affect a wide area of European Russia, from the Baltic to the Urals.

The announcement—in the form of a decree from the Communist party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers—also suggested that the plan is aimed primarily at lands already under cultivation, and is not intended to open up vast new virgin lands.

Nevertheless, it is an enormous undertaking, and an indication of the serious difficulties that continue to face Soviet agriculture.

To increase production, the new plan envisages bigger and more efficient collective and state farms in the nonblack soil areas, which are farther north than the black-soil regions that are this country's principal agricultural lands. It will mean not only land reclamation, fertilizer and equipment, but a whole new network of villages, schools, hospitals, telephone lines, roads and more.

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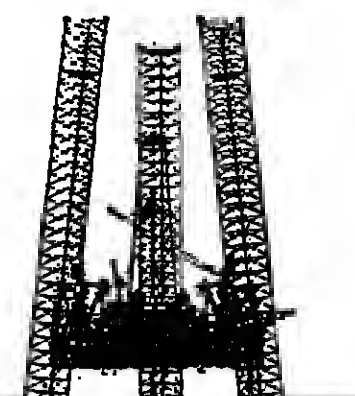
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French President Georges Pompidou (1911-74)

ALTHOUGH Georges Pompidou, his admirers and his detractors often asserted that he was Charles de Gaulle's chosen successor as President of France, he was, in fact, not.

It is true that Mr. Pompidou was for many years a trusted De Gaulle protégé. That De Gaulle, generous of having as his prime minister some one he could be sure would not vie for the spotlight, kept Mr. Pompidou in that position through most of the De Gaulle presidency, and that, eventually, Mr. Pompidou became President with the support of the Gaullist party.

But since De Gaulle did not think in terms of political dynasties, and believed that France produced a true leader once every half-century, he is said to have viewed Mr. Pompidou as only one of many possible caretakers who could govern until France's next truly great man emerged.

As the second President of the Fifth Republic, Mr. Pompidou while carefully trying to confirm himself as De Gaulle's heir, demonstrated that he was much more cautious politically than his predecessor, advancing and retreating in various directions with a wary eye on the responses and effectiveness of his actions.

More Pragmatic

He seemed to be more pragmatic than De Gaulle in his decision-making, and at the same time less powerful in his ability to impose a French will in international affairs. He had to compromise in ways in which De Gaulle would not have done, such as in international monetary policy, trade negotiations within the Common Market and reforms in agricultural policies.

Georges Jean Raymond Pompidou was a self-made man, a classic example of the French meritocracy system that goes back to Napoleon, a poor but brilliant boy of modest origins who rises through *Les Grandes Ecoles*—the elite advanced schools—to become a part of the governing establishment.

He was born July 5, 1911, in the village of Montdidier, in the mountainous Aisne region in north-central France. Although his paternal grandfather was a peasant farmer, Mr. Pompidou's father, Leon, was able to break away from the land and become a teacher and later a university professor of Spanish.

At the Lycee d'Albi and the Lycee Louis-Grand in Paris, where he received his secondary education, young Georges was an exceptional pupil. He won first prize in the Concours General, the elite competition for entrance into France's finest university-level schools.

He was thus able to choose for his higher education the Ecole Normale Supérieure, which has produced many of France's leading teachers and statesmen. Mr. Pompidou relished his reputation, in those days, as a dandy and boulevardier. He did devote a few serious moments to a flirtation with Socialism, but a visit to Germany that included



Georges Pompidou, then prime minister, and President de Gaulle at European summit meeting in Rome in 1967.

attendance at a mammoth Hitler rally disillusioned him, he said years later, about political parties. The visit also convinced him that his own Socialist party was much too mild an organization to stand up to the menace of Nazism.

After graduating as a normalien, Mr. Pompidou went on to the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, which awarded him a diploma in administration.

In 1935, he began his teaching career in Marseilles as a professor of literature, Greek and Latin in a state high school. That same year, he met and married Claude Cahour, a blonde daughter of a well-to-do, free-thinking Breton physician. They had a son, Alain, now a physician.

Conscripted in 1939

Mr. Pompidou was conscripted in 1939, but his military service in World War II was short-lived and undistinguished.

In later years, Frenchmen who claimed to have been part of the Resistance movement were often resentful of Mr. Pompidou, who they believed simply sat out the Occupation.

A biographer reported that the best evidence he could find that Mr. Pompidou was actively anti-Occupation was his refusal to sit anywhere lower than the second balcony at the Comedie Francaise, in order to avoid mixing with German officers.

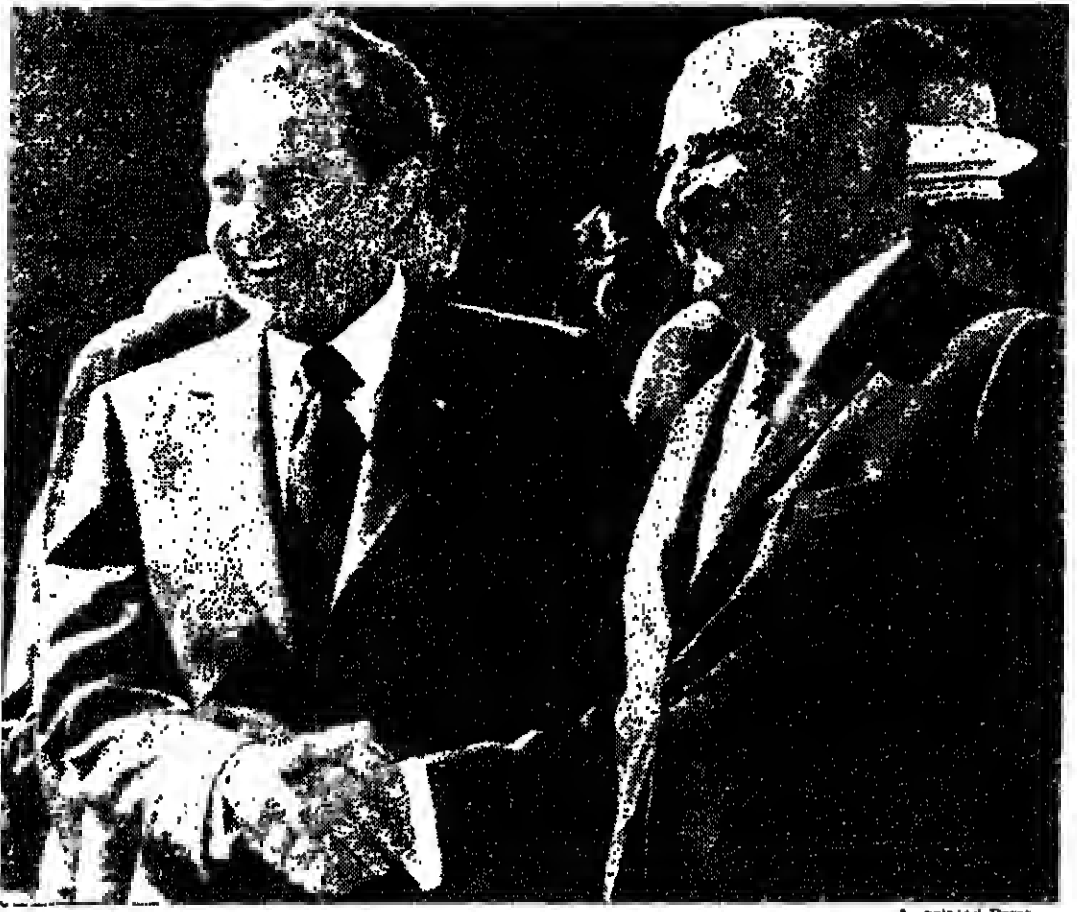
Mr. Pompidou is said to have gotten his first glimpse of De Gaulle in August, 1944, when the general proceeded triumphantly down the Champs-Elysees. Soon after, he wrote to his old friend and fellow student René Brouillet, then on De Gaulle's staff, asking for a job.

As it happened, the general needed someone bright and liter-

ate to write reports, and he gave Mr. Pompidou a modest position on his staff. Mr. Pompidou apparently won De Gaulle's favor, and a year later he was appointed

to the staff of the Council of State as an administrator in the disputes section. During the period from January, 1946, when De Gaulle resigned

as President of the provisional government, to June, 1958, when he returned to power, Mr. Pompidou was a trusted aide. Although Mr. Pompidou did not



President Pompidou with President Nixon during talks in Iceland in June of last year.

formally join the Gaullist Rally, he served in the 1950s as a "backroom" leader, and is said to have contributed largely to straightening out the Gaullists' financial problems. In so doing, he attracted the admiring notice of René Fillion, a director of the Rothschild Bank, who persuaded Baron Guy de Rothschild to hire Mr. Pompidou in 1954.

The hard-working Mr. Pompidou plunged with zest into his new undertaking, which was to help rouse the Rothschild empire out of the torpor into which it had sunk during the war years.

'Ever So Gently'

While serving the Rothschilds, Mr. Pompidou did not neglect De Gaulle, and when the general emerged from an enforced retirement to become prime minister in June, 1958, during a crisis in Algeria, he made Mr. Pompidou his chief of cabinet. As such, he was one of the few men close to De Gaulle privileged to dispute the general's decisions but he did so. Mr. Pompidou said years later, "ever so gently."

In 1961, when the Algerian drama was building to a climax, De Gaulle entrusted Mr. Pompidou with the delicate mission of establishing secret contact in Switzerland with representatives of the Algerians' National Liberation Front.

"I shall send Pompidou," De Gaulle said. "He will be my signature." The secret talks, during which Mr. Pompidou pressed for the rights of the French in Algeria, eventually led to the Evian Conference and Algerian independence.

The referendum on Algerian independence, a triumph for De Gaulle, was held on April 8, 1962. The following day, Mr. Pompidou was appointed prime minister, succeeding Michel Debré, who had been abruptly dismissed.

A Politician Also

Thus, at the age of 50, Mr. Pompidou, the scholar, the writer, the schoolteacher, the financier, the behind-the-scenes diplomat, became a politician.

Through most of his years as prime minister, Mr. Pompidou was content to remain in the shadow of De Gaulle, which was precisely what the President wanted things to be. Generally, De Gaulle handled major issues and high diplomacy, while the prime minister concentrated on day-to-day administrative matters and the economy.

By 1967, Mr. Pompidou—nicknamed "Pompo" by then—had developed from his posture of "I'm just a simple guy" into a forceful administrator and debater. He had also, by then, taken charge of the apparatus of the Gaullist party, and was being recognized increasingly as an important political figure.

The student and worker revolt of 1968 thrust Mr. Pompidou forward as a vigorous, free-wheeling and tough leader.

Strikes across the country, student demonstrations and clashes between the police and the demonstrators had nearly paralyzed France by mid-May of that year. While De Gaulle recoiled into the background, Mr. Pompidou repeatedly went on television to cajole and threaten and conciliate his fellow countrymen.

At the height of the crisis, De Gaulle disappeared. Mr. Pompidou remained unflappable through the several hours in which the general's whereabouts were unknown. It turned out that De Gaulle had flown to a French Army base in West Germany. Why he went on this secret trip has never been revealed.

After Mr. Pompidou had engineered the agreements that guaranteed the workers a wage increase and a sizable rise in the guaranteed annual wage, he undertook the always delicate task of persuading De Gaulle to change his mind.

The general had announced a referendum, his favorite device to reassert his authority. Mr. Pompidou dissuaded him, and convinced him that, instead, parliament should be dissolved and new elections held. Mr. Pompidou ran the election campaign.

At the time he became President, the chain-smoking Mr. Pompidou appeared to be in robust health, and his dark eyes sparkled behind his bushy black brows. His comfortable girth confirmed a fondness for good food and wine.

By mid-1973, however, he had put on at least 20 pounds. His face was jowly, his eyes were watery and his movements appeared painful and ponderous. His countrymen were alarmed, but the Elysee Palace insisted that the President was merely in need of a rest, and denied rumors that he was afflicted with cancer.

Despite his obviously failing health, Mr. Pompidou visited the Black Sea resort of Pitsunda on March 12-13 to confer with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. However, later last month, trips to Japan and West Germany, as well as two dinners with ambassadors, were canceled by the President.

The French press, which initially had not given much play to Mr. Pompidou's apparent poor health, recently had been full of speculation over the President's illness, and there was increasing speculation that Mr. Pompidou would step down late this month or early next month.



With Chancellor Willy Brandt in Bonn, in 1970, on his first visit to West Germany as French President.

paign, producing an overwhelming victory and reassertion of Gaullist power.

A few days later, De Gaulle asked for Mr. Pompidou's resignation, perhaps out of jealousy or fear that Mr. Pompidou was challenging his power.

For a time, Mr. Pompidou bore his rejection in silence, but in January, 1969, on a visit to Rome, he told newsmen, "Everyone knows that I'll probably be a candidate the day there is a presidential election." The remark provoked huge headlines and De Gaulle's wrath.

Turning once again to his vote-of-confidence weapon of a referendum, De Gaulle became the victim of a backfire. On April 27, 1969, the voters turned down a set of De Gaulle proposals for reform of the Senate and regional reorganization, and so, true to his word, the general resigned.

In the presidential election that ensued, Mr. Pompidou campaigned on a promise of "continuity and openness." He rallied solid Gaullist backing and on June 15, 1969, was easily elected. He took office five days later, at the age of 57.

Robust Health

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World Leaders Send Condolences and Tributes

PARIS, April 3 (IHT).—Messages of sympathy from world leaders flowed into the French capital today following the death last night of President Georges Pompidou.

President Nixon said: "In the death of President Georges Pompidou, France has lost one of her great leaders and the world has lost a great statesman."

"My profound personal regret is deepened by the fact that President Pompidou's first official visit, upon agreeing to office, was to the United States. On that occasion and in my other meetings with him, I found him to be a man of vision, constraint, consistency and enormous strength of character."

"He came from the Auvergne, the heart of France, and he reflected all the spirit and strength of the French people. It was characteristic of his courage that, despite his illness, he did not falter in his service to his people nor to the purposes of world peace."

"The people of America join me in extending our deepest sympathy to the people of France."

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "I knew President Pompidou and I respected him greatly. Whatever occasional differences there may have been between the United States and France, we always recognized him as an ally and we mourn his passing."

German Tributes

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, in a statement issued in Bonn, said: "As prime minister and later as President, Georges Pompidou strove in a spirit of mutual trust and cooperation to imbue the Franco-German Friendship Treaty of 1963 with real content."

Queen Elizabeth said that the British "share the grief of the French people." She called the death of Mr. Pompidou "a great loss, not only to France, but to the world."

Her message to acting French President Alain Poher said that "history will record what he did personally for the cause of relations between our two countries."

A spokesman for British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that Mr. Wilson was "very distressed to learn of the death of President Pompidou. He will be sending personal messages of condolences to Madame Pompidou

and the prime minister of France."

A message from Moscow, signed by Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorniy and Premier Alexei Kosygin, said: "President Pompidou, the outstanding statesman of France, who did much to develop traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and France, commanded a great respect in the Soviet Union."

President Giovanni Leone of Italy said: "I wish to pay tribute to a man of great stature, with a feeling of emotion, to his high human qualities and statesmanship."

Swedish Premier Olof Palme said: "He was a good friend of Sweden and expressed, at the times we met, great appreciation of our foreign and our domestic policy and stressed a wish for close relations between Sweden and France."

Outgoing Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton said in a telegram to French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer: "The traditional friendship of our two countries and the role which this eminent statesman played means his loss will be sorely felt by the friends of France and Belgium."

'Irreparable Loss'

Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain praised Mr. Pompidou as a "great statesman and an excellent friend." He called Mr. Pompidou's death an "irreparable loss."

Danish Premier Poul Hartling said: "The death of President Pompidou must make a deep impression all over the world. No one could doubt his deep and genuine European character."

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said: "President Pompidou was a great friend of Austria. As prime minister, he had suggested a solution for Austria to join the Common Market that took into consideration the neutral status of our country."

Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli said: "President Georges Pompidou was a distinctive figure in recent French and European history."

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl said: "I am very shocked by the sudden death of a man who symbolized the era of France. We should have respected the way in which the sick President performed his task until the end."

Portugal's premier, Marcello Caetano, said that Mr. Pompidou was admired "for the balance and justice with which he always considered the problems of the relations between our two countries."

A Yugoslav government spokesman described the death as "a great loss for France and the world... Yugoslavia appreciated very much his contribution toward developing international relations and equal cooperation in the world."

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said in a cable to Mr. Poher that Romania shared the "grief of the French people, who have lost a great personality."

President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria cabled a message saying: "The Bulgarian people highly esteem the role and activities of Georges Pompidou toward strengthening peace and promoting good and friendly relations among all nations and between France and Bulgaria."

Pope Paul VI praised Mr. Pompidou as a man with the "high qualities of wisdom and courtesy."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that his government "joins in the mourning of the French people and sends its sincerest sympathies."

Greek President Phaedon Gekis said: "In the name of the Greek people and me, personally, please accept and convey to the French government and to the French people my most sincere condolences."

Arab Messages

There were these messages from the Arab world:

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said that the death was viewed with deep pain and sorrow.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia cabled condolences, describing Mr. Pompidou as "a friend in Arab and no example of French ideals, which are based

on freedom, justice and equality."

In Amman, an official statement said that the royal court will mourn for seven days. King Hussein described the French President as "a friend to the Arab nation, a supporter of its stand and a supporter of right and justice."

King Hassan of Morocco and the heads of state of Tunisia, Qatar, Lebanon, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait also sent messages of sympathy.

The Lebanese Council of Ministers, meeting with President Suleiman Franje, stood for one minute of silence.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing its grief at the President's death. And Asian leaders including India's Indira Gandhi, Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew and Pakistan's Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, sent condolences.

Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka called Mr. Pompidou a "great patriot."

Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel said: "In my name and in the name of the Brazilian people, please receive our most sincere expression of sorrow for the loss which the French nation has just suffered."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and opposition leader Robert Stanfield extended their personal sympathy and that of all Canadians.

Political Leaders

French political leaders from all sides also joined in praising Mr. Pompidou for his courage in remaining at his post while fatally ill.

Prime Minister Messmer, in a nationwide radio broadcast, said: "We salute with respect the courage of a man who, despite his illness and until the eve of his death, assumed with full lucidity his duties as head of state."

Mr. Poher, a rival of the Gaullists in his post as Senate president, said: "This news has overwhelmed me and plunged the entire country into mourning."

Agriculture Minister Raymond Marcellin praised Mr. Pompidou as a man of the people and added: "The last time I saw him, he looked down and said: 'It's hard, really hard what I am doing.'"

He Told His Cabinet Last Week Illness, Suffering Were Challenge

PARIS, April 3 (IHT).—Commerce and Industry Minister Yves Guéna said today that President Georges Pompidou had discussed his illness at last Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

Mr. Pompidou told its members: "This is a real physical test and also a challenge to my moral fiber. We shall see what happens."

Mr. Guéna said, "At the last few cabinet meetings we were overwhelmed by the way he arrived shuffling slowly and then slumped into a chair. But he always managed to force a smile."

No official cause of death has been announced, but the President is believed to have had a form of cancer of the bone marrow.

Sources close to the Elysee Palace said that President Pompidou went through intense suffering over the last few days of his life.

His bout of agony took place at his country home at Orvilliers, near Paris, over the weekend. He could not drive back to Paris in his official car and had to be transferred to his private Paris apartment in an ambulance on Monday morning, the sources said.

The President often joked about the worldwide published reports of his unexplained illness.

According to Elysee Palace officials, Mr. Pompidou told U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently, "Every time somebody shakes my hand I get the feeling he's taking my pulse."

When a group of journalists queried him about his reported ill health at an Elysee Palace luncheon, Mr. Pompidou said with a grin, "Each day has its own rumor. One day it's that Nixon will be forced to resign and the next day it's that I'll die. Well, let's eat lunch."



The French President's last official trip abroad was to the Soviet Union in March this year. Here he is greeted by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at Pitsunda airport.

هكذا كان الاصل

In a Great Tradition

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle retired from the French presidency after his rebuff in a plebiscite, there were many questions about the future of his country. Not that it was not—despite the events of May—a stable, prosperous land, self-respecting and influential in the world. Rather, the questions were about the political reality of the Fifth Republic, which De Gaulle had fashioned in his own image, and around his own leadership. Could the Gaullist party, the central political organization of France, survive the departure of its leader? It was to that central theme that Georges Pompidou addressed his shrewd but atypical political skills, and, through the nearly five years of his own presidency, confounded the skeptics.

Everyone conceded the keenness of Pompidou's mind, his administrative ability and—after the manner in which he rose, as prime minister, to the challenge of the 1963 disturbances—his capacity in a crisis. But his public reserve, his dry wit, his general style, were not, many thought, of the kind that would win popular votes. And without some emphatic personality at its head, would the French political system be able to avoid dissolution into quarrelling blocs and compromise coalitions?

Yet, in his quieter way, Georges Pompidou was able to continue the great tradition that Charles de Gaulle had established, the sense of ordered progress, of efficient government,

of a place in the sun of world affairs. That much of President Pompidou's work was accomplished in the shadow of grave illness shows that stubborn and unassuming courage was allied to his other qualities.

Now, to be sure, many of the questions that accompanied De Gaulle's resignation through around Pompidou's death. Has the Gaullist movement acquired the permanency of an organized party, able to transmit authority? Will the policies, domestic and foreign, which Pompidou upheld endure under the new and strange stresses abroad in the world? The suddenness of his departure from the world, despite the premonitory signs and omens that preceded it, the need for new elections so soon, the lack of any undisputed heirs to his prestige and power—all of these make for grave uncertainty.

But what Georges Pompidou did establish was that the Fifth Republic was not merely a creature of a unique national hero; that it has qualities of political viability that were not dependent on a single, vivid personality. This republic was not the First or Second Empires, not the Orleans monarchy, but a mechanism which the French can put to good use for their own government, in the hands of men of their own choice. And for proving that, Georges Pompidou deserves the respect of his country and of its friends; he has earned the tributes that will accompany him to his grave.

To Cure 'Slumpflation'

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, faced what he rightly called an "appallingly difficult" task in drawing up the new Labor government's first budget. Inflation is grave; consumer prices are climbing at an annual rate of 13 percent. Britain's economic growth record remains the worst in Europe, with industry hesitant to invest—and short of investible capital. And the fabric of British society has been strained by class antagonisms intensified by the coal miners' long strike and the impact of inflation on the working class.

Weighing up these pulls and tugs—and correctly concluding that the Conservative government's effort to cut through them by pushing for rapid economic growth had failed disastrously—Mr. Healey has prudently submitted a budget that is, in his words, "broadly neutral on demand, with the bias, if any, on the side of caution."

This was the right decision. Inflation is clearly the No. 1 problem menacing the British economy. In trying to check it, Mr. Healey has seen that he must not only restrain aggregate demand but also aim for a "social compact" between the government and the trade unions by easing the pinch on those hardest hit by rising prices.

Thus, the new budget will increase taxes by \$3.3 billion on the British people as a whole, and raise the prices charged by the nationalized industries, such as electricity and coal, which have been running in the red. But, to prevent undue hardship to lower-income families, the government will provide subsidies on bread, milk and other basic foods. It will also seek to relieve the inflationary squeeze through rent subsidies, higher pensions and greater tax exemptions that will take 1.5 million of the lowest paid workers off the income tax rolls.

As the Conservatives gambled for growth,

the Laborites are gambling that this effort to use fiscal policy to ease the burdens on those with low incomes will win wage restraint from the trade unions. The critical test will be whether Prime Minister Wilson can gain and hold the support of the unions to their half of the "social compact": moderation in wage demands.

The United States, whose domestic problems of economic slowdown, high prices and a threatened wage explosion bear a family resemblance to Britain's "slumpflation," has need for a similar effort to reach a social compact with labor by using fiscal policy to reduce the real losses of income caused by inflation.

Indeed, the United States probably has more scope for the use of tax reduction to achieve wage moderation, not only because inflation is less severe in this country than in Britain but also because the United States is less constrained by huge external deficits.

Mr. Healey deserves credit for giving some fairly bitter medicine to his countrymen, but he still faces the necessity of resisting pressure from Labor's left wing to give British capitalists and industrialists a good bashing for the sheer vindictiveness of it all; for Britain needs a strong private economy as well as a better-managed public sector. Mr. Healey has said that, in order to "re-create a sense of social unity by sharing current burdens and rewards fairly," he will submit a second budget later this year. It will deal with fundamental changes in the tax system and with any further adjustments in total demand that may be required. But if, in making adjustments, the Labor government cracks down too hard on capital and industry, it would simply deepen the problems of British stagnation and add to them the risk of capital flight from the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Oil for Britain

Oil in abundance—all in good time. This has for so long been the nostrum to calm British economic fears that it has ceased to be effective. This is a pity. Whatever long-term arrangements Britain and the rest of Europe may make for their energy supplies North Sea oil is a reality, and the news from the Burmah concession at Ninian Field should by itself restore some of the commercial optimism which the country now notoriously lacks. Estimates for the Burmah sector of Ninian Field run from 7.5 million to 16.5 million tons a year. The total production [from all fields] now foreseeable, with no further discoveries, runs to 150 million tons a year, compared with current British consumption of 100 million tons. This self-sufficiency in energy resources is something no other developed country can expect with such certainty. But when? Burmah has so far been among the most optimistic of companies in planning to bring oil ashore—by tanker, not by pipeline—within four to five years. Not until the 1980s will self-sufficiency be reached...

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1899

LONDON—Rudyard Kipling, the writer, rose from his bed yesterday and now with his lungs no longer congested is on the road to complete recovery. The first thing he did was to write a letter to all of the daily papers, part of which is quoted below: "Will you please allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgement of the wonderful sympathy, affection and kindness shown towards me by many souls during my recent illness. I would like to humbly thank them all."

April 4, 1924

LONDON—With America continuing to drain this country of its rare books and priceless works of art, collectors here are lamenting the inability of Englishmen to prevent such treasures from moving to the United States. At a National Gallery dinner last night, government officials added their lamentations to those of others, and all expressed a hope that owners of works of art would do their best to keep these same works of art that are left, in the country.



Pompidou and the Old Alliance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Men pass but nations and the problems of nations go on. Twenty-five years ago this week the North Atlantic treaty was signed in this capital, and since all the governments concerned seem to be fussing with each other these days, maybe somebody should celebrate the original idea.

The Atlantic idea was very simple. It was an apology for the spectacular tragedies of the past, and a recognition of human frailty. And it was an admission by the Old World and the New World that they shared a common civilization, and could preserve it only by common policies.

Also, despite all the friction, the Atlantic partnership, and its companion, the European Community, have not been failures but considering the long history of Western disunity and stupidity, comparatively successful.

Long Civil War

After all, the two World Wars were really one long civil war between the few remaining nations, including Germany, that believed in personal liberty and political democracy and they maintained the peace for only 20 years, between 1919 and 1939. Compared to that, the Atlantic Alliance has kept the peace for over 27 years—halfway between the end of World War II and the end of the century, and while we are now living with death, impeachment and a lot of weak and staggering governments, maybe we should be celebrating the 25th birthday of the shaky Western alliance instead of opening its wounds.

Europe and America are not talking today about the ideals of human dignity, or the majesty of their inheritance, or even of their common interests in controlling inflation, population, military arms, pollution and the poverty and hunger of half the human race.

They are talking now about personal and political things—about the death of Pompidou and who comes after him, about the arguments between Henry Kissinger and Michel Jobert, the political weakness of Richard Nixon, the aging leaders of China, the price of oil and other raw materials, whether Harold Wilson can make it in the House of Commons, what kind of man is Jerry Ford anyway, and isn't it wonderful that Henry is married?

After a quarter of a century in the Atlantic, of the most successful alliance in history and in Europe, of the most imaginative experiment in political federalism since the formation of the American Republic, this is a poor and narrow show. Both the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community are more enduring than men or regimes but they are now losing to weakness, and allowing their short-run national interests to threaten their common security.

U.S. Puzzled

On the 25th anniversary of the NATO alliance, and at a critical point in the development of the European Community, America is puzzled about what France has been saying to us on its side of the Atlantic during Pompidou's last days: was the French foreign minister, Jobert, saying there is a fundamental conflict between the interests of a unified Europe and an Atlantic partnership with the United States and Canada? Was he saying that De Gaulle—

ville and Monnet were wrong, that Valéry's concept of our common civilization was false? Was he asking the United States merely to stop dominating Europe, or was he asking us to defend Europe, to protect France, to maintain peace in the Middle East while refusing to cooperate with NATO in the defense of Europe, or with America in the oil crisis? Now that Pompidou is dead, it would be helpful if, after the personal tragedy, somebody would speak clearly for France.

The Nixon administration obviously has its own internal problems, inflation, unemployment, and even the possible impeachment of President Nixon. It is aware of its own fragility, as is Ford, but it has not forgotten the mistakes of American isolation, or the tragedies of the two World Wars, or its hopes for the reconstruction and unity of Europe, or its dreams of an Atlantic community that would defend the common civilization of the West. Nixon has stuck to his foreign policy initiatives despite his troubles at home.

The opening to China and the efforts at accommodation with the

Soviet Union were never regarded in Washington, by Nixon, Kissinger, or anybody else here, as a new alliance against the old alliance with Europe. Even when the European Community, like Japan, emerged as a competitor to the United States for the trade of the world, the Nixon administration, and even the Congress, defended the principles of collective security and free trade.

Accordingly, on this anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance and at this critical point of transition in Paris and controversy within the Western Economic Community, Washington, with all its troubles, is sticking to the hope of Atlantic partnership and European unity, which has guided its policy since the last war.

The death of President Pompidou merely dramatizes the point, Churchill, Eisenhower, De Gaulle, Adenauer, Kennedy, Truman, and Johnson have all disappeared since the inception of the Atlantic partnership and the European Community, but despite all the division of national politics, the ideals of Atlantic partnership and European unity go on.

Letters

No Appeasement

Although millions died in the name of appeasement only a few years ago, the lesson has been forgotten that bullies and blackmailers can never be appeased.

The terrible Heston kidnapping is the direct outcome of this fatal policy adopted by cowardly and misguided statesmen who precipitately released the first hijack-murderers, almost with the blood still upon their hands, and returned them to the countries to be welcomed as heroes. Summary and swift execution should have been the immediate reaction to the horrors they committed and the others that followed soon after. Instead, encouraged by the conciliatory attitude towards them, other cold-blooded criminals and madmen throughout the world have been spurred to more and more frightful deeds, terrorizing whole communities who walk in fear and live in a state of siege.

It is now obvious that kidnapping for ransom has become a business and even small boys and illiterate peasants in the mountains of Ethiopia have got the message; that the huge sums paid by the families of the victims and by governments for their employees are worth the remote risk of being caught and that it pays to kidnap.

REGINA BUCHI
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Uniting Europe

The expulsion of Solzhenitsyn from his native land may turn out to be a milestone not only in Russian affairs, including of course Russian literature, but also paradoxically in the arduous process of the crucible of a split able to transform Europe into one whole. Regular readers of your paper, with its detailed coverage of European and Russian news, must have been struck in the last few months by the contrast between the state of increasing disarray, or at any rate of a conspicuous absence of cohesion, both individually and collectively, in the European community, and the tragic but illuminating reminders which almost daily reach us

from an easterly direction of precisely those traditional values for which Europe has stood in the past, and which will necessarily need to be incorporated in any revival of the European ideal.

During World War II, Ilya Ehrenburg wrote that Russia was bound to Europe "not by rails, but by blood vessels, by the convulsions of the brain." A shining example of this ability to grasp both the essentials and the totality of the European ideal is the poetry of Osip Mandelstam who died, as is well known (especially after the publication of the two volumes of his wife's memoirs) in a labor camp on the eastern fringe of the Asiatic mainland, but whose work is filled with moving references to a Europe which he envisaged as his spiritual homeland.

Even if Solzhenitsyn's Slavic mission as he visualizes it, in particular in his recent powerful epistle to the Soviet leaders, is for any reason to be curtailed, he may rest assured that his contribution to the clarification of the European ideal (one that in its influence stretches out far beyond Europe's borders), while already a substantial one, has only just begun.

JOSEPH PATRON.
Oxford, England.

A Big Smile

Referring to James Reston's column: "When in Doubt, Smile" (NYT, March 28), may I quote one of my favorite slogans? "A sense of humor is a sense of proportion."

To smile, one must relax, and only in a relaxed mood are we able to see both sides. This may be the answer to all the problems, which are always twofold, and then we are inclined to forget that the answer lies in the middle. Once there, one smiles; and, Mr. Reston, even the pretense of a smile may mean a break in the tension of polarity, and may do more in the long run, than you have dreamed of in your philosophy.

R. VAN TUYLL.
The Hague.

Atlantic Alliance Views

Proposals for Achieving A New Economic Policy

By Henry H. Fowler

This is the third article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.

NEW YORK—I would hope that this series, coming as it does on the heels of a public confrontation between the U.S. President and his secretaries of state and the leaders of most governments of Western Europe, would serve to let some steam out of the boiler rather than build up the pressure. I feel it will give us an opportunity to assess calmly the problems of the Atlantic community, and, hopefully, to surface some practical proposals for their solution, or, at least their alleviation.

It is not important whether the proposals or solutions bear a "Made in U.S.A." label or have their origins in Europe. They will not be effective unless they are designed to serve, not just a given national or regional interest, but the common interests of the Atlantic nations and the cause of peace and prosperity throughout the world.

What are some of the elements that contribute to this Atlantic crisis? First, we are moving into an era of seeming détente, where the issues of international trade, finance and investment loom much larger and more divisive than they were in the black-and-white era of the cold war.

The United States and other democratic nations find it more difficult or less necessary to maintain the strength and unity needed to assure the momentum toward a meaningful détente which we earnestly seek but which is not yet a reality.

Economic Shift

Second, the shift in relative economic positions of the United States, Western Europe and Japan has not yet been reflected in an alteration of respective responsibilities or an acceptance on all sides of shared responsibility for the maintenance and development of a world economic order. Leadership by the United States may be too often confused with unilateral action. And international economic drives of the European Community and Japan seem all too often to reflect parochial self-interest or inward-looking motivations.

Third, the increasing interdependence in economic and financial affairs, while yielding unprecedented material benefits, limits the ability of the nation-state to manage effectively its own affairs free from and without taking into account external impacts and forces.

Fourth, the institutions and practices that governed the economic relations of the Atlantic nations—and, indeed, the Free World since World War II—the Bretton Woods system, the GATT, the OECD, are outmoded or inadequate in their structure and power to deal with the highly integrated international economy that has emerged. There is the resultant peril of a reversion to the pattern of Atlantic relationships marked by unilateralism, excessive nationalism, neo-isolationism, or inward-looking public conduct that characterized the prewar era.

It is an ironic twist that many of the factors that contribute to the present crisis result from the successes of Atlantic cooperation in the last 25 years in producing peace and prosperity in that area.

The success of NATO has led to a phase of security which depends upon continued strength and unity. The success of the international trade and payments arrangements since World War II has vastly increased trade, capital movements and the movements of people across national borders, particularly in Western Europe, North America and Japan. International financial and security markets now influence developments in national financial markets. Inflation and recession, unlike infectious diseases, cannot be screened out at the customs post. Businesses increasingly look beyond national boundaries for markets and investments. Multinational companies with direct and portfolio investment move in both ways across the North Atlantic, leading to a desiring national orientation of corporate behavior, at least in the Atlantic countries.

In essence, there is the fact of interdependence in the Atlantic area not only with each other but the Third World. If it is fragmented into several separate and potentially unfriendly and uncooperative blocs, common disaster or threats to peace and prosperity will surely emerge.

But whatever the answers—

however competently organized and skillfully designed, they will not be effective without a substantial accompaniment. That the renewed dedication of the peoples and political leaders of the Atlantic nations to the continued development of an open community of nations. This community must be committed to the systematic and orderly utilization of international economic policy geared to the practice of international cooperation for the common good through well-managed international institutions, public and private.

That continued development must involve, far more than we have yet witnessed, a willingness to pool national sovereignty in limited and precisely defined areas of economic decision-making, and/or the undertaking to follow codes of international conduct in limited and defined areas of governmental activity. Through this practice of international cooperation, comity, and supranational action we can achieve goals beyond the reach of a single nation to accomplish alone.

The increasing interdependence of the nations and economies and peoples of Western Europe, North America and Japan is an important basis for an evolving and advancing economic order of this character. Their shared values, similar patterns of political and economic organization and conduct, and common economic objectives are sufficiently compatible to ground a high degree of consultation and collaboration. The institutionalization of this cooperation by the Atlantic nations in trade, monetary affairs, financing and capital movements, international investment and development, tourism, energy allocation and general economic policy can be the nucleus of a large worldwide international economic system just as an outward-looking European Community can contribute more than the nations of Europe operating separately.

This then is the year when the conjunction of various international events is likely to determine the future of international economic policy for some years and decades to come.

This is the year in which it will be determined whether one in Europe can be a good Europeanist and a good Atlanticist at the same time.

This is also the year in which it will be determined whether an American can be a good American and a good Atlanticist at the same time.

There is no choice between a European Europe and an American Europe. The only choice is an Atlantic Europe working with an Atlantic America.

One truth is abundantly clear. The security of Western Europe and North America is indivisible; it has proven to be so in the past and will remain so for the indefinite future. That being so, the withdrawal of American conventional military forces from Europe in this nuclear age would be an irreparable and irreversible event, destructive of the equilibrium of forces in that part of the world which has been the foundation of peace and prosperity and the basis for a movement toward détente.

Let no political leader on either side of the Atlantic lose sight of that fundamental fact.

Recasting Ties

Acts of political will at the highest level on both sides of the Atlantic will also be necessary in recasting the economic and financial relationships to convert our existing practices and institutions for international consultation and cooperation into effective instruments capable of the formulation and execution of constructive international economic policy.

In this task, we should not be rivals but allies.

The future of an initiative of this nature depends on responsible and far-sighted leadership in the free democratic societies willing to lead.

It also depends upon an educated citizenship willing to support or, on occasion, to stimulate national leadership to establish and operate increasingly effective instruments for international economic cooperation.

Henry H. Fowler was a former U.S. secretary of the Treasury, 1965-68, during the Johnson administration. He is now chairman of the Atlantic Council of the United States.

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A 1970 stamp shows seal of Swedish Duke Erik Magnusson.

Studying Swedish History Through Nation's Stamps

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (HT).—Swedish history, to a Swedish perspective, is a Swedish pre-history. In the mid-1820s, a red book about two chubby (un)girls, it wasn't bad as schoolbooks go but it didn't measure up (by pre-teen reckoning) to the literary standards of the weekly pulp magazine *Detektivmagasinet*.

The Swedish General Post Office, however, considered a fair amount of independent historical research among youngsters by issuing, from time to time, finely engraved postage stamps commemorating such events as the 1435 Arboga Parliament where the four estates were constituted and the 1658 settlement of the New Sweden colony on the Delaware.

The Swedes were forcibly ejected a few decades later by the Dutch who, in turn, were kicked out by the British.

Events like these slipped by unnoticed in the red book, overshadowed by dramatic milestones: 1523, the triumphant entry of Gustav Vasa into Stockholm; 1632, the heroic death of Gustav II Adolf in the fog at the field of Lützen; and 1700, the disastrous—*from a Swedish point of view*—Battle of Poltava in the Ukraine, the beginning of the end of Sweden's Baltic empire.

In a recently published 16-page pamphlet, the GPO attempts to summarize Swedish history as reflected in Swedish commemorative stamps.

Shostakovich Vow — Music to Serve Soviet People

MOSCOW, April 3 (Reuters).—Composer Dmitri Shostakovich yesterday vowed to the Kremlin that he and his colleagues would work through their music to aid the Soviet people in the building of Communism.

Shostakovich, 67, was speaking at the opening of the fifth congress of the official Composer's Union, which also heard a stinging condemnation from union chief Tikhon Khrennikov of modern Western music.

Khrennikov has been first secretary of the union since the cultural purges of the late 1940s when Shostakovich himself had to recant for allegedly aping Western styles. Khrennikov and Soviet musicians were called "to uphold the lofty ideals of revolutionary humanism."

Opening the congress, Shostakovich said the "real purpose of music is to bring happiness to the people, to sing the beauty of life, and to summon its listeners to take part in the struggle for a better future."

Less picturesquely, modern breeders divide chicken into five groups—in probable order of antiquity, Asian, Continental, Mediterranean, English and American. The theory that chickens reached Central Europe before the Eastern Mediterranean, unlike most other Asian foods which turned

up first in Asia Minor, is borne out by the fact that northern European chickens are closer to the Asian originals than Mediterranean or other breeds—for instance, Asiatic chickens, and some northern European varieties have feathers on their legs; all the others are bare-legged.

By now chickens of all races have spread all over the world. Thus in America, probably the last region to discover the bird, I can find no pre-Columbian references to American chickens; you can find today Asiatic Brahmas, North Central European Faverolles, Mediterranean Leghorns and Minorcas; English Rock Cornishes and Jerseys, and, of course, American Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. It was the Plymouth Rock which once lent itself to an experiment whose usefulness escapes me: Someone once undertook to count a Plymouth Rock's feathers and come up with a result of 8,325. So for I know, no one has ever taken the trouble to verify this figure.

Chicken is one of the most versatile of meats; there are few countries which do not boast a national dish including chicken—Arabian *coq au vin*, Austrian *Bechthuhn*, Chinese *beggars' chicken*, Flemish *waterzooi*, Florentine *pollo alla diavola*, Georgian *chakhokhibi*, Hungarian *chicken paprika*, Indian *tandoori*, Indonesian *sambal hati-hati*, Japanese *chicken donburi*, Malaysian *sotay*, Moroccan *baslelah*, Pakistani *murgli biryani*, Russian *kurnik*, Scotch *cock-a-leekie*, Spanish *paula*, Swiss *chicken*, West Indian *creole chicken*. But if in the German *Rhinland* you order half a chicken (*halbe Huhn*), do not be surprised if you are served a slice of old Dutch cheese smeared with Düsseldorf mustard inserted in a

rye-bread roll, and if you hear in a New York diner a belated order for Coney Island chicken, it will mean frankfurters.

Chicken has been flavored, stuffed or garnished with almost every other food you can think of. Chicken dishes have been named for an opera singer (chicken *Tetra*), an opera composer (*poularde à la Rossini*) and a Roman dictator (*poulet César*). A Napoleonic victory is celebrated by one chicken dish (*poulet Marengo*) and a Napoleonic defeat by another (*sauté de Bagram*).

The tiny colorful bantams are not raised for the table, but for ornament; I can attest from personal experience that they make delicious eating all the same. Their meat has a slight hint of gaminess, which is not astonishing, since bantams live almost like wild birds, biding their nests and producing unexpected brood after brood until so late in the year that the chicks freeze to death as soon as they are hatched. I can only excuse myself for eating such handsome birds on the grounds of self-defense. Three were given me by a neighbor, and they multiplied so fast that the only way of getting them out from underfoot was to eat them.

Chicken is eminently healthy food, a favorite meat in hospitals for convalescents. A friend of

Brillat-Savarin who must have been ignorant of this fact once reproached him for dealing enthusiastically with a fat pullet at a time when he had been put on a diet after an illness. "I am living on barley and buckwheat," Brillat-Savarin retorted. "That is what this chicken is made of."

It is exceptional that a food of health-giving qualities should escape being branded as aphrodisiac, but the modest blandness of chicken seems to have discouraged the seekers of alimentary stimulation. True, the Chinese ate rooster testicles to gain sexual vigor, but that can be ascribed to the part eaten rather than to the whole bird; and of course the male enjoys a special reputation, to which the Chinese were not blind either. They considered that the rooster incarnated the positive masculine spirit, ying, and held that eating its meat stimulated yin in authors. "Only the Lion and the Cock," As Galen says, withstand Love's shock." Oliver St. John Gogarty put it. The ancients believed that "cock jelly," which was simply consommé made from the male bird, possessed heroic virtues; but chicken in general rarely appears in folk medicine.

If you are faced with a whole chicken, do not neglect the two little indentations of the skeleton at the top of the rump which contain each not more than a half teaspoonful of meat, which most persons do not bother about digging out. It is an error. This is the tastiest part of the chicken; the French call it *les-sois-glaise*—"the stupid leave it."

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

WAVERLEY ROOT

Chicken II: All Descended From Indian Jungle Fowl

By Waverley Root

ALL the chickens in the world, billions of them (chickens outnumber the human race), are descendants of *Gallus gallus*, the wild red jungle fowl domesticated in India 2,000 years ago. A native of Southeast Asia, it still has wild cousins there: *Gallus sonnerati*, a gray variety found in Western central and Southern India; *Gallus lafayetti*, of Ceylon; and *Gallus varius* of the Malay archipelago.

The modern bird which most resembles its venerable ancestor is the black-breasted fighting cock. Despite its tropical origin, the chicken has become acclimated almost everywhere in the world except in its very coldest regions; among domestic animals only the dog covers more territory. Today chicken is probably the most universally eaten of all meats, including beef. Easily and inexpensively reared, it is available in areas where other meats are too rare or too dear, such as Africa.

"In Turkey," Alexandre Dumas wrote of the chicken, "its plumage is nearly as rich as that of the pheasant; in China, it has wool instead of feathers; in Persia, there is a whole species that has no tails; in India, they have black flesh and bones, which does not prevent them from being very good to eat."

Over the World

Less picturesquely, modern breeders divide chicken into five groups—in probable order of antiquity, Asian, Continental, Mediterranean, English and American. The theory that chickens reached Central Europe before the Eastern Mediterranean, unlike most other Asian foods which turned

up first in Asia Minor, is borne out by the fact that northern European chickens are closer to the Asian originals than Mediterranean or other breeds—for instance, Asiatic chickens, and some northern European varieties have feathers on their legs; all the others are bare-legged.

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Flavored

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© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Impressionist Works Sold in London Despite Objections From Argentina

LONDON, April 3 (UPI).—Over Argentine government objections, a collection of 34 French Impressionist paintings was sold last night at Sotheby's for a total of £2.033 million (\$4.88 million).

Argentina tried to stop the sale of the collection, including works of Renoir, Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec and Picasso, saying that it was owned by millionaire Antonio Santamarina, 92, and had been illegally exported.

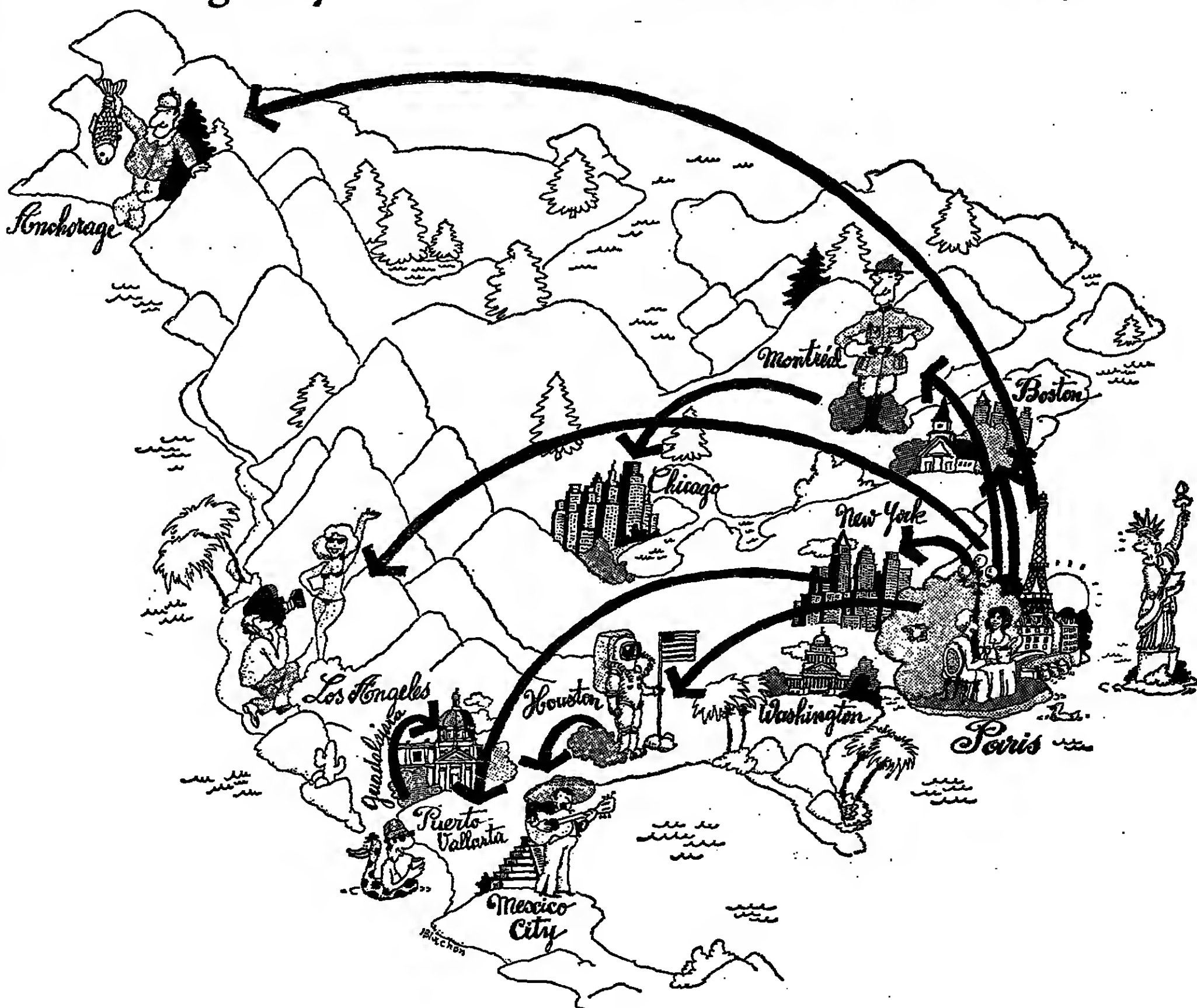
A Buenos Aires judge sent a "letter of request" asking the British High Court to delay the sale for 90 days, but the letter had no legal power in Britain. Argentine government lawyers made no formal application for postponement to a judge.

About 1,100 persons crammed into three rooms at Sotheby's for the sale of 18th and 19th-century works, described by art dealers as the finest collection to come on the market in 10 years.

A top price of £310,000 (\$504,000) was paid by a London dealer for a Toulouse-Lautrec pastel and gouache circus scene, painted in 1888 and called "Au Cirque Fernando. Ecuyère sur un Cheval Blanc."

Four paintings set records for works by four artists. They were: "Au Cirque Medrano" by Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, which went for £210,000 (\$483,000) to an unnamed buyer; an Alfred Sisley landscape, "The Flood at Port-Marly," sold to an unidentified Swiss buyer for £111,000 (\$255,300); Eugene Delacroix's "The Burial of Christ," which went to another unnamed bidder for £65,000 (\$149,500); and Honoré Daumier's watercolor, "Before the Hearings," sold to U.S. lawyer Marvin Mitchelson for £60,600 (\$128,000).

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1974

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Unilever Adjusts Dividend Proposals

Unilever has adjusted Unilever Ltd.'s proposed dividends because of an increase in the rate of Britain's advance corporation tax. The company says the second instalment of Unilever Ltd.'s 1973 interim dividend will be 2.85 pence a share, a reduction of 0.13 pence. But it adds that the first instalment of the recommended final dividend will be increased by the same amount to 2.46 pence a share. These two instalments together will therefore still amount to 5.31 pence a share, as previously announced, and will be paid on May 30 to shareholders registered in the company's books at the close of business on April 26. Unilever says the second instalment of Unilever Ltd.'s recommended final dividend will be 3.44 pence a share, instead of 3.84 pence as previously announced, and will be paid when circumstances permit. The two instalments of the recommended final dividend will therefore amount to £1.90 pence a share instead of £1.77 pence as previously announced.

Japanese Car Registrations Fall

New vehicle registrations in Japan fell in March to 291,288 units, 33.7 percent lower than the same month a year ago and 50 percent down on the previous month, the Automobile Dealers Association reports. It was the fourth consecutive monthly decline, which the association blames on the oil crisis and an increase in car prices.

NASD Considers Listing Fee

The National Association of Securities Dealers is considering charging corporations a fee for being quoted on the NASDAQ over-the-counter system. In a letter to nearly 3,000 companies

listed on the NASDAQ system, the self-regulatory association says it believes that it would be reasonable to make the companies share the cost of operating the market, which is now paid for by NASD brokers. Companies would be charged up to \$2,500 a year for being carried on the system and new firms would face an inauguration fee of up to \$5,000 each. The NASD asks for comment from interested parties by April 26.

New Bank Set in Lebanon

Five financial institutions will shortly establish a merchant bank in Lebanon with three local interests. The new concern, Union Bank S.A.L., is expected to be capitalized at \$15 million. Lebanon and be owned 13.3 percent by Banque de Crédit Agricole Industriel et Péninsulaire, 12.7 percent by Cedric Holding S.A., 10 percent by Mrs. Nadia Khoury, all of Lebanon; 20 percent by Kredietbank N.V. of Luxembourg, 15 percent by Martin Currie & Co. of Britain, 5 percent by Smith, Barney & Co. of the United States, 10 percent by Daiwa Securities Co. and 5 percent by Sumitomo Bank Ltd., both of Japan.

Japanese Firms Buy Chinese Oil

A group of Japanese oil refining and trading firms will import an additional one million metric tons of crude oil from China this year, Asia Oil Co. reports. International Oil Trading Co. previously concluded a contract to purchase 1.5 million tons of crude oil from China this year. Asia Oil officials say a mission dispatched by the group recently signed an agreement in Peking to import the additional crude. They decline to disclose terms of the purchase, but local press reports say the crude will be supplied at \$14.80 dollars a barrel, free on board.

Causing Sharp Rise in German Reserves

Bundesbank Acts to Support Currencies

By Thomas Helle

FRANKFURT, April 3 (AP)—The Bundesbank intervened heavily in support of the jointly floating European currencies and the dollar in the last week of March.

This is reflected in the sharp rise of Germany's net central monetary reserves of 1.6 billion Deutsche marks to about 30 billion DM.

The Bundesbank conceded that the rise was largely due to its support actions in European currencies, although its intervention activities March 29-29 were not included due to the two-day delivery period on such transactions.

Senior German foreign ex-

change bankers said these two days probably saw the largest volume of Bundesbank intervention, as speculation over an upward mark revaluation peaked, pushing the mark upward.

They expressed surprise over the apparently rather large volume of Bundesbank intervention. They estimated that together with activity on March 28 and 29, the Bundesbank's intervention in the last week of March will have exceeded 3 billion marks.

Together with the marks sold by other central banks within the floating block and the approximately 400 million marks the Bundesbank paid out in the previous week, ended March 23, in intervention acts, the total volume of marks that came on the European in the last two weeks of March may well reach 3 billion DM, they said.

The bankers said, however, that the volume of the Bundesbank's intervention should not lead anyone to the conclusion that an upward mark revaluation is still likely, especially in view of the

fact that things have calmed down.

Market sources said it is possible that the mark may still be revalued, but the Bundesbank is likely to resort to every means available to avoid such a move.

Industrialized World Is Urged To Cooperate With Oil States

BRUSSELS, April 3 (UPI)—A key U.S. energy planner said today that the industrialized world can avoid another oil crisis in the near future if it cooperates with producing nations.

If all goes well, the price of oil might even fall, William Donaldson, Under Secretary of State for Energy Matters, told experts from 13 nations gathered here to prepare international cooperation on oil.

The 12 belong to the "coordination group" set up at the Washington oil conference two months ago to lay out cooperation guidelines and to prepare another conference. Of the major non-communist industrial nations, only France has boycotted the group's work.

Sources said today that Mr. Donaldson's report skipped over the present situation and looked ahead to medium and long-term prospects. In general, they said, he was optimistic.

He said the world has enough oil now to prevent any new crisis in the near future. But he urged the nations to conserve oil and develop new sources of energy while avoiding confrontation with the oil producers.

France's boycott of the group's

U.S. Says Marketing Irregularities Helped Drive Up Price of Propane

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Federal Energy Office (FEO) is prepared to turn over to the Justice Department evidence of marketing irregularities that helped drive up propane prices.

Charles Owens, an FEO official, said yesterday his agency gathered the evidence in an intensive investigation of all levels of the propane marketing chain. In testimony before a House of Representatives panel conducting its own probe of propane price increases Mr. Owens said the FEO had uncovered instances of artificial transactions that added as much as 14 cents a gallon to the price paid by consumers.

He described one transaction in which an oil company contracted to buy 15 million gallons of propane at 36 cents a gallon. The propane was bought from a supplier by a speculator at 28 cents per gallon. He then added his markup to the product and transferred title to the fuel to the person holding the contract with the oil company.

Stable Prices On Soybeans Seen for '74

As Large New Crop Swells Stockpiles

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Prospects for a larger world supply of high-protein feed ingredients and a general return to a more stable market are leading to fewer headlines for soybean farmers this year, according to the Agriculture Department.

A year ago, as Peruvian fishmeal supplies dwindled and U.S. soybeans became a sought-after commodity, producers faced a grating market and uncertainty on whether to hold on to old-crop beans—if they had any left—and on how to plan for 1973 production.

There are still uncertainties, but "prices are less variable this year" because of prospects of another large crop and some rebuilding of reserves by Sept. 1 when the 1974 harvest is ready, the department said.

However, over the next few months "prices will be sensitive to the U.S. 1974 crop planting and outlook, to farmer holdings of 1973-crop soybeans, and to world economic and political developments. The possibility of a U.S. dock strike next fall could boost U.S. exports sharply this summer," the agency said.

The 1973 crop was a record of nearly 1.57 billion bushels. Farmers indicate they will reduce plantings this year, meaning that the 1974 crop will be smaller.

Even so, the soybean stockpile now Sept. 1 is expected to be about 240 million bushels, quadruple the reserves last fall. And by Sept. 1, 1975, according to department projections, the reserve could climb further to 280 million bushels.

work was based on its criticism that the Washington conference represented a cartel of rich, consuming nations, lined up against the producer states. France has called instead for a world oil conference organized by the United Nations.

SEC Accuses U.S. Firm Geon Of Fraudulent Insider Trade

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (NYT)—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday accused Geon Industries Inc. and two of its officers of fraudulent "insider" trading in the company's stock and attempting to conceal the transactions from the American Stock Exchange.

A complaint filed in a New York court also named the brokerage firm Edwards & Hanly and four individual defendants. In addition to seeking injunctive relief, the agency asked the court to direct the surrender of all alleged illegal profits realized from the transactions.

The SEC charges concern discussions begun by Geon last September or October for the sale of Geon to Burnham Oil Co. and Geon announced an agreement in principle for the sale of Geon to Burnham Oil Co. on Dec. 3 while the defendants, allegedly acting on the information, bought stock in Geon.

Geon, a distributor of automobile repair and replacement parts for imported cars and trucks, has more than 2 million shares of common stock outstanding.

The shares have not traded since Feb. 22, when an influx of sell orders on the Amer forced Geon down to 11 7/8. On Feb. 26, Geon responded to an Amer query by announcing a 10 to 15 percent drop in 1973 earnings.

According to the SEC complaint, it was not until Dec. 21, 1973, that Geon announced an agreement in principle for the oil company to acquire Geon for about \$16.80 a share, or about \$36 million.

The commission charged Geon, Neuwirth, chairman and founder of Geon, with providing other defendants—prior to Dec. 3—"a continuous flow of material non-public information regarding the fact and progress of the discussions."

In this way, Roy and Irving Alpert, a Long Island real-estate partnership and long-time friends of Mr. Neuwirth, were allegedly enabled to purchase about 4,600 shares of Geon during October "in anticipation of an increase in the price of the stock without disclosing such information."

Similarly, Marvin Rauch, a registered representative of Edwards & Hanly, allegedly bought 4,200 shares of Geon between October and Dec. 3 for the accounts of his wife, of James McMahon, controller of a wholly-owned Geon subsidiary, and a nominee account in the name of Mr. McMahon's father-in-law as well. Additional purchases for other customers were also alleged.

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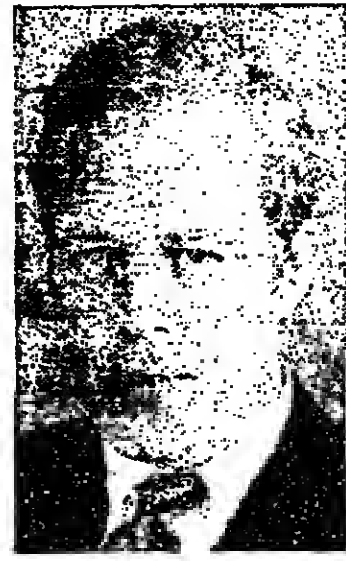
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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Business Machines Corp. has restructured its IBM World Trade Corp. subsidiary into two new operating units. One unit, IBM World Trade Europe Middle East Africa Corp., has Jacques Maisonneuve, senior vice-president, as chairman and chief executive officer and Frank Cummiskey as president. The other new subsidiary is IBM World Trade America Far East Corp. and has Ralph Pfeiffer Jr. as chairman and chief executive officer and Gordon Williamson as president.

David Rosenthal has been named International retail sales manager of Merrill Lynch International. Mr. Rosenthal, vice-

president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., was formerly manager of the firm's Paris office. Hamro Feaschere, vice-president of Merrill Lynch International and vice-president of Lionel D. Edie International, will move from Milan to succeed Mr. Rosenthal as manager of the Paris office.

Ampex International has appointed Elmar Sadeler as manager, area marketing services for Ampex's Europe, Africa and Middle East division. He will be based in Reading, England. Mr. Sadeler was formerly manager, Ampex European Service, training and spare parts center in Soebbingen, Germany.

As Carriers Seek Federal Subsidies

U.S. Opposes Pan Am-TWA Pool Plan

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP)—The Justice Department yesterday strongly opposed Pan American World Airways' proposal that it be allowed to discuss with Trans World Airlines the possibility of pooling the two carriers' service and revenues on the heavily-traveled North Atlantic run.

To a brief filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board, the department argued that pooling agreements "inevitably diminish car-

riers' incentives to provide efficient, economical and adequate service—and this diminution of incentives is no less real when carriers are required to adapt to a period of financial stringency than when they are enjoying high profits."

It added that "for competitive purposes, such agreements would be tantamount to a merger of the two carriers for the routes involved." Pan Am and TWA are the two largest U.S. international airlines.

The Department of Transportation, in a filing on Monday with the CAB, objected to a pooling of revenues between the two airlines but supported a consolidation of service which would eliminate a duplication of flights where they now compete.

The CAB must decide whether to authorize the unprecedented talks, which have also been requested by TWA. Both carriers claim the soaring cost of jet fuel has forced them to consider pooling on the North Atlantic.

The Justice Department's brief argued that "Pan American's proposal does not appear to be timely because the fuel situation appears to be improving," and noted efforts by the Federal Office to increase fuel supplies to international airlines.

The department disputed Pan American's contention that it would have to go out of business on the North Atlantic if it did not receive some kind of government relief, or that its bankruptcy would necessarily harm the public.

"Experience shows that even bankruptcy of a business does not necessarily lead to the loss or even the interruption of its service to the public. A firm, particularly a regulated firm, can continue to provide public service during reorganization, and competitors and new entrants can assure adequate service to the public."

One of the benefits of the U.S. rejection of a single U.S.-flag international air carrier "is the

N.Y. Stock Prices Gain Despite Bank Rate Rise

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—Stock prices rallied sharply today, scoring the first gain in six sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

To many analysts, the advance was especially encouraging because it came after a leading southeastern bank raised the prime rate by 1/2 point to 9 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones Industrial aver-

age climbed 11.42 points to 356.03, while gaining issues led losers by about 780 to 575 at the close.

Volume totaled 11.5 million shares compared with 12.01 million yesterday.

Some brokers attributed the gain in part to the report that a big round of dividend increases may accompany the end of price and wage controls. However, the report also said that small business and consumer loan interest rates could also gain strongly.

Brokers attributed the slowness of trading in part to soaring interest rates.

Several analysts commented that the recovery simply was technical, adding that investors probably became more encouraged when the list failed to go down after the prime rate increase.

Among the outstanding performers were IBM up 5 1/4 to 239 1/4, Eastman Kodak 3 1/8 to 110, Du Pont 3 1/2 to 171 1/2, Procter & Gamble 1 7/8 to 88 7/8, General Electric 1 1/8 to 35 3/4, and Digital Equipment 4 1/2 to 109 1/2.

Also on the upbeat were Texas Instruments up 1 1/2 to 98 1/4, Burroughs 2 3/8 to 297 5/8, Xerox 3 3/8 to 110 3/4, and Dow Chemical 1 1/2 to 62 1/8.

Ford Motor rose a point, while other auto stocks were fractionally mixed.

Gold mining shares ranged to more than two points lower despite a firmer bullion market in London.

Superior Oil, another weak spot, dropped 3 to 209. Standard of Ohio fell 1 1/4 to 83 1/2, and Caterpillar Tractor 2 to 51 1/2.

U.S. Steel, strongest of the major steel firms, rose 1 1/8 to 43 1/2.

Western Union, among the volume leaders, fell 1 1/2 to 11 7/8 after having lost a point yesterday.

WU said yesterday it was informed by Moody's commercial paper division that it has withdrawn the firm's commercial paper rating.

Prices were slightly higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.23 to 96.55.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares dipped 0.17 to 85.91.

Company Report

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Profits (millions) 16.01 13.22
Per Share 1.03 1.04

VW Sales Dip in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 3 (Reuters).—Volkswagen of America Inc. said today sales in the United States for the month of March fell 33.5 percent to 31,423 units from 47,419 reported last March. The year-to-date sales fell 28 percent to 93,860 units compared with 131,534 units the previous year.

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